THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Donations of Public Lands.

Donations of Public Lands.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 30th of January, 1854, cailing on the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to that body a statement showing, as near as practicable, the number of acres of the public lands which have been donated by the government, and for what purposes, the following table was submitted on the 18th Feb., 1854.—

Sciement showing the number of acres of the public lands donated by Congress, the purpose for which donated, see, in reply to resolution of the House of Representatives of January 30, 1854.

Explored the Collaboration of the House of Representatives of January 30, 1854.

The American Science of Science o

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*By the act of September 4, 1841, 500,000 acres of land was grawed to each land State for purposes of internal improvements, provided that such States as had theretofore received grants for such purposes should, in addition, be entitled to select only so much as would make the above amount of 500,000. Ohio and Indiana having received more than that amount, were, of course, not entitled to any land mader said act.

† Reported by State authorities and estimated
† In part estimated.
† Estimated.
† Donations in Oregon not yet reperted.
† Located principally in Alabama.

* The vacant lands in Tennessee, amounting to \$533,324 heres, were granted to the State, provided \$40,000 if the proceeds amounted to so much, be applied to establish and support a college.
† Located principally in Florida.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

ft Leested principally in Florida.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

Washington, March 22, 1854.

The Committee on Public Lands have prepared a report against the bill from the Senate for the relief of the indigent insane, commonly known as Miss Dix's Ten Million bill, because it has been urged upon Congress for many years past by that benevolent lady, and proposes to donate to the several States and Territories ten million acres of public lands for the support of institutions for the relief of the insane. The chief grounds of opposition masumed by the committee, are the unconstitutionality of the proposed grants, and the danger of opening a door for a class of applications which will include a vast number of unworthy objects. The following enumeration of acobjects for which grants of land are sought for in pecons now before the committee, is presented in the resert. There are applications—

For the establishment of normal schools in each late.

For the endowment of schools in which to educate pung women as teachers.

For the support of common schools.

For the support of deaf and dumb and lunatic asymms.

For the support of deal and dumb and lunatic saylums.

For donations to all incorporated colleges and universities in the United States.

For juvenile reform schools in cities.

For all unsold lands for educational purposes, in the
respective States.

For unconditional grants to all States.

For lands in support of Protestant university.

For lands in aid of private military school.

For the sale of the site of Fort Atkinson in aid of common schools in the neighborhood.

For grant to a private individual to enable him to keep

For grant to a private individual to enable him to keep is iron foundry for the public good. For grants of bounty lands to all deceased and living oldiers, their heirs are expresentatives, which would re-uire three hundred millions of acres—agratuity as large all the public lands surveyed since the government was formed.

as all the public lands surveyed since the government was formed.

To this schedule the committee have added applications in various shapes for 100,000,000 acres for the Pacific railroad, and about 150,000,000 acres for minor railroad projects.

The constitutional objection to Miss Dix's bill presents no difficulties at all, and is thoroughly refuted in a minority report by Mr. Bennett, of the same committee.

Mr. Bennett shows that grants of lands have been made at every period since the establishment of the government for almost every describable purpose, to States, Territories, corporations and individuals. These grants exceed the whole amount sold. Thus, up to the 30th June, 1853, there had been donated to the the 30th June, 1853, there had been donated to the term of Marces.

Excess of grants over sales. 19,805,095 Grants for military services. 24,841,980

Illinois ... ## Acres. 2,598,083 ## Acres.

Total. 1,651,874

The land granted amounts at government price to \$4,689,639; from July lat. 1852, to December 30th, 1853, one year and three months, there were sold of the reserved lands 284,000 acres, yielding \$610,000, not one-seventh part of the minimum value of the lands granted for the road. And this account does not include the amount paid for extraordinary expenses incident to the system. Mr. Bennett concludes that not more than one-third of the reserved sections along these lines of road built upon government grants, will ever be sold above the present minimum.

minimum.

Messers. Cobb, Houston and Caruthers do not sign the lissenting argument to the report of the majority, but beer recommend the passage of Miss Dix's bill. I think it proper to say that I have made the above persory notes upen Mr. Bennett's report, without consurring in all his reasoning, and particularly dissent rown his conclusions as to the financial results to the povernment of the railroad grants, as far as tried.

BRUTAL CLERGYMAN.—The Senate of Pennsylvamia did honor to itself in the passage of the divorce of
Mrs. Susan A. Bronson, from her brutal husband, Samuel
M. Bronson. The lady in question is the daughter of a
Methodist clergyman, in the State of New York, and is
represented as not only amiable, but moral and intelligent. She became enamered with Bronson, and after a
brief courtship, consented to become his wife. It was
not long, however, before this act was regretted. About
2 wo years since, the parties left New York for Tloga
county, Pennsylvania, where Bronson was employed as a
preacher of the gospel. After a residence of ten months,
the mother of Mrs. Bronson visited them. She soon disgovered that her daughter was in a decline. The conduct
of Bronson, as testified to by the mother, was of such a
character as to shock the heart of the most callous
wretch. The details of his brutal treatment are harrowing to human nature, and totally unfit for publication.
The mother remonstrated with Bronson, but it was of no
gwall. Her daughter upon the occasion was foundsenseless, covered with blood, and carrying upon her person
some eight or nine black and blue spots. These facts became known to the people, when Mrs. Bronson was
aken from the clutches of the brutal wretch and sent
to her friends in New York, where she now remains.
Bronson fied, and has not since been heard from.—Bogrouph Reces.

Mr. Amos Brown, an esteemed citizen of Granville, S. C., died in convulsions recently, and a subsequent post mortem examination showed conclusively that his death was caused by eating cloves, which he had been in the mabit of using as a substitute for tobacco. A verdict was

Our Nicaragua Correspondence.

Vingis Bay, Nicaragua, Yeb. 28, 1854.

Nicaragua to be Decared Independent—The Central American Confederation Idea Given Up—A Threatened Dictatorship—The Mission to Costa Rica—The Differences Between the Transit Company and the Government, dc.

Since my last letter public attention has been divided between the message of the President to the Constitutional Assembly, the death of his daughter, and the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company.

By the enclosed newspaper you will perceive that the State of Nicaragua is to be declared an independent republic, and that the hope of forming a confederation of the Central American Stades has been abandoned. The President has also proposed to extend the term of his office; and I know from a good source that the Assembly will execute his wish by either making him President for six years or Dictator for life. The Leon party, of course, find in this proposal an imitation of Louis Napoleon and Santa Anna, and the Granada (Chamorro) party say that only in this way order and welfare can be secured. There are again some rumers about a revolution brought up, but there is little credit to be given to them, as such rumors have been affoat for twenty years and more, without the least foundation.

without the least foundation.

The mission of Don Dionysio Chamorro, brother of the

rumors have been afloat for twenty years and more, without the least foundation.

The mission of Don Dionysio Chamorro, brother of the President, to Costa Rica, to settle the boundary question, also occupies a good deal of public attention, but little hope is entertained to see it fulfilled.

The second daughter of the Supreme Directer died on the 7th of this month, and the whole of Granada and Nicaragua—in fact the whole country—have taken great interest in it.

The question between the government of Nicaragas and the Accessory Transit Company, for the payment of the ten per cent net profits, which is pending now for over two years, and which was believed to have been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not heen settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed rou per my last lettor, has not been settled, as I informed round the company, and their neglect to pay what they owed to the State, and afraid that in the end they might get nothing, and two or three years more might elapse before a settlement could be made, resolved some months ago to try for the last time to enter into an amicable settlement, and received Mr. R. G. de Tejada, a commissioner appointed by the Company, and invested with full powers to settle the question. The proposal he made was at last accepted by the government, and everybody was content that this disagreeable controversy was finished, when, on the beginning of this month, a letter from the Company arrived, making some other proposition, and to revoke the accepted one.

Mr. Joseph L. White, one of the directors of the Compan

CARSON VALLEY, Utah Territory, Feb. 3, 1854.

The Land Journey to California—A Shorter and More
Healthy Route Proposed—Ascent of the Sierra Nevada—
Advantages of Carson Valley—Food, Supplies, and

Advantages of Carson Valley—Food, Supplies, and Climate.

Allow me, through the columns of your much esteemed paper, to have published a few facts that should be understood by all those who are thinking of going to California by land. You are aware that the Humboldt, or St. Mary's river, has, owing to its bad water and the scarcity of grass, proved a "Golgotha" to numberless herds of cattle, as has also that portion of land between the "sink" of Humboldt and Carson river, called the "Deact".

"Desert."

Now, I propose to give such information that will g'aden the hearts of all who intend to travel or drive stock to California. The "Humboldt" and "Desert" can be successfully avoided, and the distance shor tened When the emigrant first reaches the Humboldt, he should turn in back of the range of hills running parallel with the river, (on the south side,) and pursue this direction all the way to the "Sink of Carson," not once coming in sight of the Humboldt. He will find a good road, the best of water, cool and frequent streams crossng his path at convenient intervals—and, what is better than all, any quantity of nutritious grasses. Several in-

The "sinks" of the Humboldt and Carson, instand of being a long ways separate, as shown on the maps, inter-lock as it were; they stand abreast of each other—the Carson being east of Humboldt, separated by an isthmus of some eight or ten miles in width. As soon as the emigrant comes in the vicinity of the Sink of Humboldt, emigrant comes in the vicinity of the Sink of Humboldt, he should bear to the left until he strikes the Sink of Carson, then follow it around until he makes the river, which he should follow up until he reaches what is called Carson Valley, some sixty miles from the Sink.

The west side of Carson—the tillable land of which is quite narrow—will be, in the course of the coming season, partly fenced in; but the east side of the valley, the whole distance, is covered with the best of feed—thousands upon thousands of acres of the best of grass, as far as the eye can range, invite the exhausted stock to fill themselves with "clover," "red top," bunch and other succulent edibles—our "range" is inexhaustable.

As it regards the ascent of the "Sierra Nevada," too much can't be said in favor of the old Carson canon road. During the past season this road up the canon has been materially improved—in fact, it is the best part of the mountain road—furthermore, much money is to be expended this season to better the road.

Again, the emigrant, by coming this way, enjoys the advantage of "settlements" on the east side of the mountain, which cannot be had on any other route. Flour and saw mills are being erected—fresh ground flour can be had here next season at prices not to exceed fifteen cents, and perhaps ten; regetables of all kinds in profusion; fresh butter, cheese, beef, and all the necessaries of life, are easily obtained. Traders who deal in the stock are always here, who pay the highest prices for stock, wagons and "traps."

Again, the only gold mines this side of the mountains are here, said mines are profitably worked by the emigrant who finds it to his advantage to stop in Carson Valley.

Our climate is most delightful. Our winter, which was light, has given place to summer-like weather. Large quantities of wheat and other grain are being sowed, and weathy farmers are locating wherever their fancy directs, out of the boundless domain of the choicest land under Heaven.

We have applied to Congress to be separated fro he should bear to the left until he strikes the Sink of

ALABMA RACES.

MORILE, March 21.—Purse, two mile heats.

T. B. Goldsby's Brown Dick, 2 years old, by imp.
Margrave, dam Fanny King.

John Clarke's b. c. 3 years old, by Black Prince,
dam Hannah Harris.

J 2 dis
J Kennedy's c. f. Adieu, 3 years old, by Grattan, out of Odd Stocking.

SECOND RACE.—Purse \$100, mile heats, catch weights.
John Jones's b. f. Mary Collier, by Regent, dam by
American Eclipse.

E. Haines's b. g. Zempa, by Yorkshire, dam
Zingaree mare.

E. Haines's b. g. John Murray, by Wellington, dam
by Mary Connolly.

MARCH 24.—Purse \$150, mile heats, catch weights.

T. B. Goldsby's ch. g. —, 4 years old, by Rough
and Ready, out of Sally Riddlesworth.

J. Jones' b. f. Mary Collier, 3 years old, by Regent,
dam by Eclipse.

Time, 1-54—2-04.

SECOND RACE.—Purse \$100, mile heats, best three in
five—catch weights.

Time, 1-54—2-04.

SECOND RACE.—Purse \$100, mile heats, best three in
five—catch weights.

QUARANTINE STATISTICS OF St. LOUIS.—Dr. Leavenworth, quarantine physician, has male a report, from which we gather the following statistics. The number of deaths at quarantine from June. 1851, to date, is put down at 230:—From cholera, 105; yellow fever, 24; corpses landed from boats, 40; typhus fever, 4; chronic diarrheas, 5; hooping cough, 1; dysentery and diarrheas, 20; phthisis, 4; unknown, 10; eaterites, 1; other fevers, 4; delirium tremens, 1; pneumonts, 1; puerperal fever, 1; drowned, 1; smallpox, 1; other diseases, 11. During this period there has been reported to the officer at quarantine 547 deaths that occurred on boats before they reached the station—the names of whom are unknown, never baving been registered—3/!

The Removale from the Ouston House.

New York, April 2, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sus—I have been a constant reader of your paper since it was first started, and I have noticed one fact that reflects honor on your paper, and that is where a poor man is assailed and his motives impuged, your paper has ever been open, free of charge, to him to vindicate his character.

I notice in the Sunday Allas of this morning some remarks as an apology for my removal from the Custom House. He says there was a resolution introduced by Mr. Wiley of the Twelfth ward, censuring the Senate for confirming Mr. Redfield, and that Mr. Dunn and myself voted for the resolution. The facts are quite the reverse. Mr. Dunn was not three at all, and I, with several other members, voted against it, on the ground that the confirmation of Mr. Redfield had nothing to do with the removal of Greene C. Bronson.

The Editor of the Allas says we courted martyrdom. I would ask any intelligent, honest man what had I to gain by it. I am a man who has a family of nine to support, and no resources but my own honest industry.

The facts of my case are simply these. I received on Saturday, the 25th of March, the following note:—

Cusrow House, New York, Sarveyer's Office, March 25, 1884.

SIR—You are suspended from duty and pay smill the pleasure of the Collector is known, for insubordination and official misconduct.

Young.

To WALTER JOYCE Inspector of the Customs.

I showed the note to Mr. Libby, and the member of Congress of our district, the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, and also others of my friends, who used their influence to get me the position. They immediately said they would call on the Collector, and inquire the nature of the charges against me. I said to them—Genitemen, this note is very ambiguous; I would rather go down and see the Collector myself, and if the charge reflects in the least on my conduct as an officer, I wish no friend of mine would interfere. They approved of my course.

Accordingly, I called at the Collector's off

misrepresents the case altogether. Respectfully,
WALTER JOYCE, Second Ward.

The Albany Bridge Bill.
The following is a skeleton of the bill which was lately reported in the Senate authorizing the bridging of the Hudson river at Albany:—
Sec. I names the corporators—Messrs. George Palmer, Dean Richmond, Henry L. Lansing, Buffalo; Samuel Willett, Balavia; Lowis Brooks, Jacob Gould, Rochester; Charles Evymour, Canandaigua; Wm. Beach, Auburn; John Butterfield, Palmyra; Roswell S. Burrows, Albion; Hamilton White, Syracuse; Encoch B. Armstrong, Rome; Theodore S. Faxton, Henry Wager, Utica; Nathaniel S. Beaton, Little Falls; John Ellis, Schenectady; George N. Bates, Granville; Erastus Corning, Visscher Ten Eyck, Albany; Cornelius L. Lawrence, Joseph B. Varnum, E. D. Morgan, New York; and authorizes them and their associates to construct and maintain a bridge "from some proper point" in the city of Albany "to some proper point" on the opposite side.

Sec. 2 The capital stock is \$200,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$750,000. Any railroad corporation may subscribe to the stock, and rails may be laid on the bridge for railroad purposes.

Sec. 3 provides for the mode of receiving stock; at the time of subscribing \$2 on each share to be paid.

Sec. 4 and 5. As soon as \$200,000 are subscribed, nine directors, on ten days notice, are to be elected. Election of directors to be annual.

Sec. 6. One of the directors is to be President of the corporation, and the Board to have power to appoint of ficers, call in stock, promote the speedy construction of the bridge, to fill vacancies, &c.

Sec. 7. The bridge to have a sufficient draw for the largest vessels, fand to be so constructed as to cause no impediment or obstruction to the free navigation of said river; the directors shall also keep as team tyg to tow all vessels through the draw requesting to be so towed, without charge, and imposing a penalty for unnecessary delay, &c.

Sec. 9. If any bars are formed because of the bridge, the same shall be promptly removed

SCENE IN AN INDIANA COURT.—The Richmond Palladium, of last week, gives the following account of a very singular scene which occurred on the opening of the court in New Castle, Henry county, Indiana. At New Castle, we found quite an excitement existing in regard to the President Judge of this Circuit, Hon. Judge Anthony. The court met on Monday morning, but before proceeding to business, a member of the Henry county bar presented a petition, signed by every member. At New Castle, we found quite an exeitement existing in regard to the President Judge of this Circuit, Hon. Judge Anthony. The court met on Monday morning, but before proceeding to business, a member of the Henry county bar presented a petition, signed by every member of the bar in that court, saking, in most respectful terms, his Honor to resign his seat upon the bench. The gentleman who presented the petition, stated, however, that in case he would not resign, the petitioners had agreed among themselves that they would not do any business in the court so long as he presided. Another gentleman addressed the court, re-asserting the determination they had agreed to, and urging in very plain terms the necessity of a resignation. Another followed, expressing the high porsonal respect he entertained for the Judge as a gentleman and a tavern keeper, but justice required him to say that he regarded the present incumbent of the bench as utterly unqualified for the place he occupied. He was followed by another, and he by another, until every member had, in plain terms, expressed their opinion as to his incapacity, &c. With a sonchalance peculiar to his Honor, he told the gentlemen of the bar that he would think of the matter, and in the meantime would proceed to business. He called the cases upon the docket, and every case which had not been compromised was continued until the next term of the court. Court was adjourned for dinner, and in the afternoon a petition signed by the jury was presented to the Judge, asking him to resign. His Honor asked time to consider, when the lawyers proposed to him that if he would agree, in writing, never to come to that county again for the purpose of holding court, until he exhibited and for the purpose of holding court, until he should be sent for, and would either send some other Judge to hold the court of common Pleas to hold court in his stead. So ended the matter for the present.

EARTHQUAEES IN GEORGIA.—MILLEDGEVILLE AND Macon were visited with slight shocks of an earthquake on

SMALL NOTES IN OHIO.—The bill to prevent the circulation of the notes of foreign banks under ten dollars, was taken up in the Senset of Ohio on the 23d inst. The intention of the bill is to drive out of circulation in this State the irredeemable trash which Ohio bankers and brokers bring into it in large quantities, and which usurp the place of the precious metals. Ohio is now overrun with notes of banks which are every day fulfilling their destiny in bursting up. They are borrowed of rotten institutions east and west, put into circulation here, the borrower agreeing to keep them from being presented for payment for a given length of time, in consideration of the low rate of interest at which they are loaned to him. A private mark—sometimes the entire name of the borrower—is printed thereon, and when presented for payment at the counter where issued, if the bank is not ready to fail, the borrower is forced to take them back again and substitute good money therefor. The bill in the Senate to-day, if passed into a law, will effectually relieve our people of this spurious trash; and when the crash comes, the people of other States, not ours, must be the sufferers. The bill was passed.—Columbus Democrat, March 24.

April. Nos. 183, 65, 74. Struck off. The next ten causes are 29, 31, 32, 25, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43. Court adjourned.

NEW TRIALS FOR MURDERERS.—Information has been received here of the decision of the Ceurt of Appeals in the case of John Bieler, now under sentence of death for the murder of Bartley Myers, on Genesee street, a year ago last winter. The question upon which the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, was on the construction of the statute defining the crime of murder, the counsel for defence insisting that the offence was manshaughter and not nurder. The branch of the statute his pher courts of the State. On the first argument the Judges of the court were equally divided, and ordered another argument. Their decision now, granting a new trial, settles the question, and establishes an important principle of the criminal law. The case was argued on behalf of the prisoner by Nicholas Hill, Jr. It is understood that the case of William Darsy, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, on Seneca at cet, something like a year since, is also similarly actitled by this decision, there being an argument to that effect. The exceptions in both cases were the same. When the new trial will take place it is not known. Both of the prisoners were to be hung on the 7th of this month—next Friday.—Buffalo Republic, April 1.

PENNSYLVANIA DIVORCE LAW.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 30th ult, passed the following supplement to the act concerning divorces:—
That in addition to the cases now provided for by law, it shall be lawful for the Courts of Common Pleas to grant divorces in the following cases:—Where an alleged marriage was procured by fraud, force, or coercion, and harmod been subsequently confirmed by the acts of the injured party; when either of the parties shall have been convicted of a felony, and sentenced by the proper court, ither to the county prison of the proper county, or to be penile than the provision of this act, and the provision of this act, and the proper county of the proper aurance. REAPPOINTMENT OF STATE REPORTER.—We understand, says the Rochester Daily Union, that Henry R. Selden, Eag., has been reappointed to the office of reporter of the Court of Appeals of the term of three years. This is an appointment which all will concur in as eminently "fit to be made." Rye. 10,687
Reducing the flour to wheat after the ordinary method, we have now at this point a total of 1,199,655 bushels of gran, availing shipment.—Chicago Press, March 31

Legal Intelligence.

Court of Appeals.—March 31.—Argument of No. 15 concluded. Nos. 134, 153 and 23 struck off. No. 21 reserved till April 14. No. 18 reserved till April 15. Nos. 37 and 54 reserved till fourth week of term. Motion to dismiss appeal in No. 231 denied. Mr. Edward Sandford in favor of the motion. Mr. Townsend in opposition. Motion to vacate order, diamassing appeal in case of Lounsbury against Purdy. Tranted, on payment of costs. Francis Larkin in favor of motion; Owen T. Coffin in opposition. 38. Reserved for April 4.

Court of Appeales, March 31—26 reserved for April 5. No. 16. Carpenter, appellant, agt. Stillwell, respondent. Edward Sandford, counsel for rappellant; Samuel Beardsley, commel for respondent. Not concluded.

April 1.—No. 20. Kinne and another, appellants, agt. Aaron D. Patchin, respondent. Argued. John Ganson, counsel for appellant; George W. Clinton, counsel for respondent. Nos. 33, 34. Reserved for April 7th. Nos. 13, 65, 74. Struck off. The next ten causes are 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43. Court adjourned.

Thanks to a private conveyance, to which it was intrusted, we have received our correspondence from the city of Maxico—being, in this respect, far more fortunate than many who, believing in Santa Anna's konor, fancied the mall would be allowed to pass without tampering with its contents. But to our letter, which will be found interesting:

Maxico, March 4, 1854.

The government organs, after boldly denying the rebelhoa of Gen. Alvarez, are now compelled to acknowledge the fact. These people are equally immoderate in flattery and in cenaure. A fortnight ago Alvarez was officially vaunted as a great general, a here of the war of independence, a loyal Santamatica, a knight of the pure and sacred Order of Guadalupe. To-day he is styled Alvarez the negro. Alvarez the traitor, Alvarez the assassin and coward, who refused to charge at Mollinos del Rey, Alvarez the tiger and panther. I invent none of these choice epithets, but merely transcribe them from the ministerial press. As a matter of course, Alvarez retorts in kind. The panther growls. Santa Anna is an insurgent, a munderer, a public robber, a mulatto, a mounter, who aspires to the imperial throns. Such are the amiable expressions exchanged between these gan itemen. Unfortunately, there is a vast deal of truth at the bottom of this rather undiplomatic correspondence. How will it end? I cannot say, and really care but little. While waiting for the belligerents to fight, or rather not to fight, (for lighting by no means constitutes the art of war in this country,). Alvares has brought a bost of Pintos into the field, and Santa Anna has despatched eleven thousand men against him. It is rumored that the 11th regiment of Oajaca had been cut to pieces upon entering the hostile territory, but this is doubtful. I can positively state, however, that desertion has thinned the ranks of the government troops far more than the sword. One-third of the number have run away. A Maxican friend of mine sums up the consumers of the sum o

Chipper Ship Cossect.

LETTER PROK LIBUT. MAURY.

The clipper ship Cossect. (C. C. Gardner,) is one of the vessels that are co-operating with us in the plan of observations for the wind and current charts. She has just performed a famous run from California to New York it is the shortest thence on records at this office, and the abstract log of it has been received. I beg leave to make it the occasion of a special report.

That combination of the growth enables clipper ships strength of the cost of the c

The Southern Commercial Convention.

[From the Charleston Courier, March 28.]

The committee of arrangements, since their report in February, in which you were notified of their having sent out circulars to all the steamboat and railroad lines in the southern country, and to the press of the South and Southwest, requesting them to call attention to the objects of the circulars and the convention, beg leave to report that the following concessions have been granted by the several lines so far heard from, viz.:—

Macon and Western Railroad, Macoa, Georgis, free passage.

the merchants of that city are accused of secretly conniving at the movements of the fillusters. I am in expectation of soon hearing that Sinaloa and Sonora have revolted.

News from Hallfax.

We have received Halifax papers to the 29th ult.

The Nova Scotia Assembly have unanimously passed a loyal address to the Queen, expressing deep regret that her Majesty's government has been compelled to fit out armaments and prepare for active hostilities, in order to maintain the faith of treaties and guard the interests of the empire from the aggressive spirit manifested by the Emperor of Russia. The address concludes by saying that, should the land forces now in the province be required elsewhere, her Majesty may rely upon the loyally and devotion of the militia of Nova Scotia, who, until the return of peace in Europe, will defend their own country and protect her Majesty's forts and arsenals from foreign aggression.

The Legislature is actively engaged in discussing the 'Nova Scotia Liquor Law.' The Acadian Recorder gives a summary of the proceedings relating to it during last week.

On Monday, says the Recorder, the House went into committee on the "Nova Scotia Liquor Law." In the course of the day long and ingenious speeches were made by Messrs. Johnston and Archibald in support of the bill. Mr. L. M. Wilkins also delivered a long, flowery and juley oration, but one not very remarkable for the soundness of its arguments, in favor of having wine excluded from the list of prohibited iliquors.

Tuesday was spent by the House rollicking, scrambling and backering in Committee of Supply.

On Wednesday the House was all day in committee on the liquor law.

On Thursday the debate on the prohibitory liquor law was continued through the whole day. Everybody who had anything to say on the subject having said it two or three times, every one who had nothing to say felt himself called upon, nevertheless, to speak upon it, and spoke accordingly.

On Friday the House continued all day steeped in the liquor bill. Mr. Johnston havi by the several lines so far heard from, viz.:—
Macon and Western Railroad, Macoa, Georgis, free passage.
Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad, free passage.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Memphis, Tennessee, free passage.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Tuscumbia, Alabama, free passage.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Huntsville, Alabama, free passage.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Huntsville, Alabama, free passage.
East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, free passage.
South Carolina Railroad, at Coumbia, half fare.
South Carolina Railroad, at Camden, half fare.
South Carolina Railroad, at Camden, half fare.
Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, half fare.
Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, half fare.
Line of Georgetown steamers, half fare.
Line of Florida steamers, half fare.
Line of Savannah steamers, half fare.
Line of Beaufort steamers, half fare.
President Cuyler, of the Central Railroad of Georgia, has notified the chalman of the committee that delegates returning from the convention will be taken, free of harge, over the—
Central Railroad at Savannah,
Central and Muscogee Railroad,
Central and Eatonton Railroad,
Central and Eatonton Railroad,
Central and Eatonton Railroad,
All these lines requiring the delegates and others visiting the convention to exhibit the certificate of their appointments, or their cards of invitation. Other roads,
we have no doubt, will make similar reductions as soon

All these lines requiring the delegates and others visiting the convention to exhibit the certificate of their appointments, or their cards of invitation. Other roads, we have no doubt, will make similar reductions as soon as delegates are appointed in their several sections, and public notice will be given in all the city papers as soon as they are heard from.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed managers of the ball, to be given on Wednesday evening, 12th April, viz.:—Messrs. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, L. A. Frampton, A. M. Manigault, F. J. Porcher, E. H. Frost, F. D. Lee, Charles D. Farrar, J. W. Scruggs, F. A. McCreery, F. Saunders, Sedgwick Simons, Lee Howard, H. L. Roosevelt, Jne. J. Edwards, Philip Wineman, Thoo. D. Stoney, T. Grange Simons, Jr., James Connor, S. Prioleus Ravenel, and R. Dewar Bacot. Your committee have no doubt but that it will be the most brilliant entertainment of the season, and recommend that early application be made to Mr. Jno. J. Edwards, Frazer & Co.'s wharf, for cards of invitation for ladies.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Thos. S. Nickerson, proprietor of the Mills House, to give the convention a public dinner at the Hibernian Hall, on Thursday, 13th April, under the direction of this committee.

The excursion around the harbor has been fixed for

convention a public dinner at the Hibernian Hall, on Thursday, 13th April, under the direction of this committee.

The excursion around the harbor has been fixed for Friday afternoon, 14th April, at 4 o'clock, and the display of fireworks will take place the same evening at White Point Garden. Committees have been appointed to make all necessary arrangements for both entertainments, to which the delegates to the convention will be invited.

The Mount Pleasant House, at Haddrell's Point, has been aiready opened, and the Moultrie House, on Sulivan's Island, will be opened by Mr. Thos. S. Nickerson during the sitting of the convention, and arrangements are being made to have the forry steamers run late at night and early in the morning, for the accommodation of those who may visit these points.

Your committee hope to obtain the Market Hall, as a place of reception for the delegates and visiters to the convention, where a register will be kept, under the direction of the committee of reception, by whom all delegates and visiters will be introduced.

The Charleston Theatre, Meeting street, has been on gaged for the week, as the place of meeting for the convention, and arrangements are being made to designate the seats of the president, vice president, secretaries and delegates of the convention, editors and reporters, and also to furnish an efficient police to preserve order.

Suitable badges are being prepared, that there may be no difficulty in recognizing the delegates to the convention. They will be placed at the reception hall, under the charge of the committee, and furnished each delegate on registering his name.

tion. They will be placed at the reception hall, under the charge of the committee, and furnished each delegate on registering his name.

Cuba Copper Mines.

Dean Sir.—Seeing an article in your paper of Thursday, March 39, and one signed Plutares Gonzales. On the same subject, of April 1, instant, reflecting upon the San Fernando Copper Mining Company and its emblems, in reply, we merely say that the American Eagle, as well as the San Fernando Copper Mining Company, soar so high above the reach of Plutares Gonzales and your insinantions that we deem it unnecessary to say more than work with justice to themselves and with mannity—that they have not sold, nor are they nazious to dispose of any stock subscribed by them.

**Should, however, any stockholder chooses to dispose of his stock, he probably would not feel it his duty either to ask advice from Plutares Gonzales, the editor of the Heraldo, or from the authorities of Washington.

As to Mr. José Joaquim de Arrieta, former proprietor of the San Fernando mines, he is the general agent and superintendent of the San Fernando Copper Company in Cuba, with limited powers from said company.

Further, it matters little whetherive work under the laws of Spain or those of the United States, as in either case we expect protection.

As to Silbuntering, the San Fernando Copper Mining Company does not deelere nor expect to awallow up the island of Cuba.

Be kind enough, sir, to give the foregoing reply a place in your editorial columns, for the bonefit of those who wish to be acquainted with the above named company.

President of the San Fernando Copper Mining Company does not deelere nor expect to awallow up the island of Cuba.

Statistics of Crime in Albany.—The following is a statement of the arrests of persons charged with criminal offences, made by the police of Albany during the month of March, 1854.—Assault and battary, 65; assault and battary, 65; assault and battary, 65; assault and battary, 67.

Another Comet.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal, dat

(Correspondence of the Caveland Hershif)

EAGUR RIVER, Feb. 20, 1844.

Corwith Miners and Corwith Trams.—Thymes—The Decome of a Dorp Mine—Pumps—How Masse are Out and Platical.

Incined.

The Dorp Mine—Pumps—How Masse are Out and Platical.

These who pere over the past—those oil pates who are elementally descriptions of sharfs, adits, whims, and the thoumand exteerer, in shall go through. Those who pere over the past—those oil pates who are their business rions, or ethnologists, and who make it of nations, have been unable to discover from wheave the Cornish Brittons are descended. It is not strangs, therefore, that these language counts to trace of any cortain pretable language content to the crotil of all revisional many and the past of the past of these who perus there lines ever heard of before. For exident contemps, and the past of the past of these who perus there lines ever heard of before. For exident contemps.

Recer now to what was said of the general plan of a mine in No. 30 of the Dog train Despatches. It is a series of shafts in the solid rock, eight feet by test, 100, 300 of the past of the p

marched off, and another one is an of the little kingdom.

To fill out all the details of a successful mine, its machinery, agents, clerks, and operatives, would require as illustrated volume.

To fill out all the details of a successful mine, its machinery, agents, clerks, and operatives, would require an illustrated volume.

Sulcide in Chleago—The end of a Tranagressor.

[From the Chicago Tribune, March 23.]

Nicholas Lawrence, the young man who was arrested on Thursday last for forging a check in the name of Dr. A. R. Newkirk, hung himself in his cell, at the county jail, during Tuesday night last. His parents live in Ohio, and the father reached here on Tuesday, having been telegraphed for. Immediately on his arrival he went to the jail, and had several conferences with his son. During one of the interview, and as the father was about to leave him, the son said, "Farowell, father t i bid you a long farewell!" and talked in a similar strain for several minutes, apparently being in an excited state of mind. But on the next and last visit of Mr. Lawrence, in the afternoon, Nicholas appeared more calm, and no allusion whatever was made to the previous conversation. This was the last time the father was heard from Nicholas till about half-past time o'clock in the evening. Nothing further was heard from Nicholas till about half-past two o'clock the following morning, when the occupant of a cell adjeining his heard him talking, apparently to himself, for the space of fifteen minutes, and directly after heard him push a stool, as if by his feet. From that time all was still, itll the outer doors were unlocked at five o'clock in the morning, when Nicholas was found suspended by his cravat to the iron grating, and perfectly dead. The Sheriff being called, and life being entirely extinct, the body was allowed to remain till the Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest, when he was taken down. His feet were within half an inch of the floor, and appearances in the taken to Ohlo for interment.

The decassed was about 22 years of age, and is represented to have been a smart and capable young man; but his misdeeds brought him to an untimely end, and added sorrow to the hearts of his parents and friends. Last fall

Michigan Southern Railroad. Such was his recent career, and such his end.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN OHIO.—In the Senate, the dull "conotony of law making was broken in upon, on yesterday, by the presentation of a memorial on women's rights, by Mrs. C. M. Severance, of Cleveland, which she read with deep feeling. The memorial was an able expose of the wrongs of woman, as practiced by the common and statute law of Ohio, and was an appear it? Senators as fathers, brothers, and sons, to do away with the disabilities, which, had the vote been taken ere the sound of her musical voice had died away, would have produced an almost unanimous vote in its favor. The Senate, by a vote, ordered the memorial to be laid on the table to be printed. The argument marked the fair authoress as one who had thought much and deeply on the subject. There was quite a collection of ladies present, and as the tale of woman's wrongs proceeded, we thought of the anecdote of the old soldier who sued for slander, and when his counsel with much fervor dwelt upon the injury of the slander, the veteran burst into tears, declaring that he never before dreamed of how much he had been wronged.—Columbus Democrat, March 24.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT SEEN.—Capt. Seabury, of the ship Mechanic's Own, which arrived here on the 17th inst, informs us, that February 1st, in lat. 40 S., lon. 39 40 W., he saw something lying upon the water, with its head out, which very much resembled a serpent. When first seen, it was forward of the beam of the ship, about fifteen yards distant. The mouth of the creature was wide open, showing two large tusks, about eight inches in length, and many smaller teeth. The animal was about the size of a barrel, and showed about tweive feet out of water when first seen. If was apparently much greater in the middle, as it tapered towards the tail. Its color was dark brown. Most of the crew had time to get to the side to see it, when he settled his bedy down, and went off to the windward, with his head out of water, and making a wate similar t